



Q/ Answer with the most appropriate choice: (100 Marks)

Exam Date : 2024/6/29

(درجة واحدة لكل فرع)

- 1. The part of the masticatory system that act as a cushion between the denture base and the supporting structures is:**
 - a. Bones.
 - b. Muscles.
 - c. Ligaments.
 - d. Teeth.
 - e. Oral mucous membrane.
- 2. The primary stress bearing area in the mandible is:**
 - a. Mylohyoid line.
 - b. Buccal shelf area.
 - c. Residual alveolar ridge.
 - d. Mental foramen.
 - e. External oblique line.
- 3. One of the posterior limiting structures in the maxillary arch is:**
 - a. Residual alveolar ridge.
 - b. Incisive papilla.
 - c. Median palatine raphe.
 - d. Hamular notch.
 - e. Labial frenum.
- 4. The specialized mucosa**
 - a. Covers the dorsum of the tongue.
 - b. Covers the ventral surface of the tongue.
 - c. Covers the lips.
 - d. Covers the vestibules.
 - e. b &d.
- 5. Certain regions in the maxillary and mandibular edentulous foundations, which are suited to bear the forces of mastication called**
 - a. Stress relief areas.
 - b. Stress bearing areas.
 - c. none stress areas
 - d. tolerance to pressure any place
 - e. none of the mentioned above.
- 6. The palatine processes**
 - a. they are located opposite the 1st molar region.
 - b. They arise as horizontal plates from the body of the maxilla.
 - c. They arise from the lower surface of the maxilla. It consists of two parallel plates.
 - d. The part of the alveolar process that remain after loss of teeth.
 - e. some denture require relief over this area.

7. The Posterior Palatal Seal is placed at

- a. the junction between immovable and movable parts of the soft palate.
- b. the junction between hard and soft palate
- c. the junction of the ridge and horizontal plates of palatine bone.
- d. the junction between the horizontal plates from the body of the maxilla
- e. none of the mentioned above.

8. Regarding sequence of oral examination:

- a. Firstly, accurate diagnostic cast making then reliefs of pain and finally intraoral radiograph.
- b. Firstly, reliefs of pain then accurate diagnostic cast making and finally intraoral radiograph.
- c. Firstly, intraoral radiograph then reliefs of pain and finally accurate diagnostic cast making.
- d. None of the above
- e. All of the above

9. The objectives of prosthodontic treatment are:

- a. Restoring the lost function within the limits of tissue tolerance of the patient.
- b. Esthetically pleasing restoration.
- c. Comfort of the patient
- d. The preservation and maintenance of the health of the remaining teeth and oral tissues
- e. All of the above

10. Occluded diagnostic casts can be used to point out to the patient:

- a. Evidence of tooth migration.
- b. Effects of further tooth migration.
- c. Loss of occlusal support.
- d. Cariogenic and periodontal implications of further neglect.
- e. All of the above

11. All are indications for the use of removable partial denture EXCEPT:

- a. Partial edentulous space Cl I and Cl II
- b. Teeth with recent extraction
- c. Short span edentulous area
- d. Need for bilateral stabilization
- e. Excessive loss of residual bone

12. The ventral surface of the tongue is covered by:

- a. Masticatory mucosa.
- b. Lining mucosa.
- c. Specialized mucosa.
- d. All of the above
- e. Both a and b are correct

13. The angle formed by the floor of occlusal rest with the minor connector should be:

- a. More than 90 degree.
- b. Equal to 90 degree.
- c. Less than 90 degree
- d. Less than 180 degree.
- e. b and c only.

14. The extraction of teeth is indicated with:

- a. Teeth whose presence may be detrimental to the design of the partial denture.
- b. Nonstrategic teeth that would present complications
- c. Impacted teeth
- d. All of the above
- e. Both a and c are correct

15. Causes of irritated tissue

- a. Ill-fitting dentures
- b. Nutritional disturbances
- c. Diabetes
- d. Blood dyscrasias
- e. All of the above

16. Reciprocal clasp arm may be placed

- a. on a height of contour
- b. above a height of contour
- c. no higher than the cervical portion of the middle third of the crown
- d. all of the above
- e. none of the above

17. In order to prepare the mouth to receive an RPD, all retained roots or root fragments should be removed if:

- a. They are in close proximity to the tissue surface
- b. There is evidence of associated pathology
- c. Residual roots are adjacent to abutment teeth
- d. Retained roots may contribute to the progression of periodontal pockets
- e. All of the above

18. In the Anatomical or Mucostatic impression techniques.

- a. The surface contour of the ridge is recorded at its resting form.
- b. Soft or less viscous alginate impression material is used.
- c. Distal end of partial denture will show tissue ward movement under occlusal.
- d. Recommended for tooth supported partial dentures Kennedy class III and IV.
- e. All of the above.

19. The material of choice for mucostatic impression technique

- a. Alginate
- b. impression compound
- c. putty
- d. Impression wax
- e. None of above.

20.the loss of fluid from impression material occurs in a short period of time and can affect the accuracy of the master cast.

- a. Imbibition.
- b. Chalky cast surface.
- c. Syneresis.
- d. All of the above.
- e. None of the above.

- 21. In making stone cast and when a ratio of water to powder is too high**
- a. This may cause volumetric changes in the size of the cast.
 - b. It will result in a weak cast.
 - c. Result in trapping of air in the cast.
 - d. This may cause changes in the colour of the cast.
 - e. None of the above.
- 22. Only one of the following Classification depending on theories of impression making:**
- a. Primary impression
 - b. Diagnostic impression
 - c. polysulphide impression
 - d. mucocompressive impression
 - e. final impression
- 23. Altered cast impression technique to have**
- a. anatomical and functional form impression
 - b. functional form impression
 - c. Impression procedures for tooth- borne partial dentures
 - d. should be designed to record tissues in a manner that minimizes support.
 - e. usually used for upper impression
- 24. For obtaining functional impression for RPD:**
- a. Teeth are recorded in anatomical form and ridge in functional form
 - b. Teeth are recorded in functional form and ridge in anatomical form
 - c. Teeth and ridge are recorded both in anatomical and functional form
 - d. Teeth and ridge are recorded in functional form
 - e. None of the above
- 25. Casts should be poured immediately into hydrocolloid impressions because**
- a. When exposed to air, they rapidly lose water content with resultant shrinkage
 - b. Cast material will flow more readily when being poured
 - c. The impression will dislodge from the tray if not poured immediately
 - d. all of the above true
 - e. None of the above
- 26. Gelation reaction of alginate takes place next to the tissues, and any movement of the tray during setting will result in**
- a. Internal stresses that will cause impression distortion.
 - b. Fractured cast.
 - c. Weak cast.
 - d. Patient injury.
 - e. Chucky cast surface.
- 27. The possible causes of distortion of the hydrocolloid impression are as follows:**
- a. Use of an impression tray that is not rigid.
 - b. Partial dislodgment from the tray.
 - c. Expansion caused by imbibition.
 - d. All of the above.
 - e. None of the above.

28. Incisive papilla and median palatal raphe considered

- a. Relief area.
- b. Stress bearing area.
- c. Limit area.
- d. All of the above.
- e. None of the above.

29. Support is

- a. Resistance to vertical components of masticatory force in a direction away to the basal seat.
- b. Resistance to vertical components of masticatory force in a direction toward the basal seat.
- c. Resistance to horizontal components of masticatory force in a direction away to the basal seat.
- d. Resistance to horizontal components of masticatory force in a direction toward the basal seat.
- e. None of the above.

30. Distal extension RPD depend on

- a. The mucosa for some support, stability, & retention.
- b. The residual ridge for some support, stability, & retention.
- c. The artificial teeth for some support, stability, & retention.
- d. The clasps for some support, stability, & retention.
- e. The abutment teeth for some support, stability, & retention.

31. A composite support defines as

- a. Support come from teeth only.
- b. Support come from residual ridge only.
- c. Support come from both teeth & residual ridge.
- d. Support not come from both teeth & residual ridge.
- e. None of the above.

32. When RPD metal framework fits the master cast but not the mouth, you should:

- a. Try to forcefully seat the framework intraorally
- b. Complete the next step and ignoring the fit of framework
- c. Ask the patient about his/her opinion
- d. Postpone the appointment
- e. Remake the framework

33. For adequate strength of metal framework, the minimum thickness of metal should be:

- a. 1 mm
- b. 1.5 mm
- c. 2 mm
- d. 2.5 mm
- e. 3 mm

34. Failure to provide and maintain adequate occlusion on RPD is primarily a result of:

- a. Failure to use the face-bow.
- b. An unacceptable occlusal plane.
- c. Adequate support for the denture base.
- d. All of the above.
- e. None of the above.

35. Direct seating pressure should be applied to the

- a. Rest seats and major connector only.
- b. Clasp and minor connector.
- c. Minor connector.
- d. None of the above.
- e. All of the above.

36. In framework the finishing lines should

- a. Sharp.
- b. Well delineated.
- c. Less than 90°
- d. All of above
- e. None of above.

37. Direct apposition of casts should be used in:

- a. Class I Kennedys RPD.
- b. Class II Kennedys RPD.
- c. Short span class III Kennedy's RPD.
- d. Short span class IV Kennedy's RPD.
- e. D & C.

38. When one or more distal extension areas are present, the recording medium of choice will be:

- a. Direct apposition of casts by hands.
- b. Interocclusal record with base plate wax.
- c. Occlusion rim on record base.
- d. B & c.
- e. All the above.

39. Occlusal relations using occlusion rims on record base:

- a. When one or more distal extension areas are present .
- b. When a tooth- supported edentulous space is short.
- c. When opposing teeth are meet.
- d. All of the above.
- e. None of the above.

40. Excellent occlusal recording materials include:

- a. Zinc oxide eugenol impression material.
- b. Alginate.
- c. Agar- agar.
- d. All of the above.
- e. None of the above.

41. Occlusion is very important factor in developing-----RPD

- a. retentive
- b. stable
- c. supportive
- d. a and c
- e. none of above.

42. The desirable occlusal contact when the maxillary complete denture oppose RPD are:

- a. Bilateral occlusion in eccentric positions.
- b. Working side contact only.
- c. Balancing side contact only.
- d. All of the above.
- e. None of the above.

43. At trial stage, Patient with an anterior edentulous space has been decreased by drifting of the teeth, in order to achieve an acceptable esthetic result in trial denture, you have to:

- a. Decrease number of teeth.
- b. Rotate or overlap the teeth.
- c. Narrow teeth should be used.
- d. A and b.
- e. All of the above.

44. For the selection of tooth shade:

- a. Should be viewed using a fluorescent light source.
- b. Should be viewed using a incandescent light sources.
- c. Should be viewed using a natural light source.
- d. All of the above.
- e. None of the above.

45. The trial stage allows the practitioner to evaluate the:

- a. The incisal edges of the natural anterior teeth should be following the curve formed by the upper lip when smiling.
- b. Mesial and distal borders should be thin so that the flange blends with the adjacent mucosa.
- c. The lateral borders of any anterior flange should be thicken and should terminate over the concavities.
- d. Selection of an appropriate shade, the prosthesis should be viewed using only a natural light source.
- e. All of the above.

46. At trial stage, what are the things that should be checked when the trial dentures are still on mounted cast?

- a. Evaluate the shade.
- b. Ask for patient's comments on appearance.
- c. Adaptation of partial dentures on the casts.
- d. Check centric jaw relation and centric occlusion.
- e. All of the above.

47. During try-in of removable partial denture. If all anterior teeth are being replaced and the upper lip is of normal length,

- a. The edges of the central incisors should not be visible when the lip is relaxed.
- b. The gingival contours of the denture base should be visible.
- c. The edges of the central incisors (1-2mm) should be visible when the lip is relaxed.
- d. 6 mm from incisor should be visible when the lip is relaxed.
- e. None of the above.

48. One of the pressure areas most commonly encountered in the mandibular arch PRD.

- a. The buccal slope of the mandibular ridge in the premolar area.
- b. Above the mylohyoid ridge.
- c. The border extension into the retromylohyoid space.
- d. All of the above
- e. None of the above.

49. Under extended denture borders may cause

- a. Ulceration, pain, and swelling of the vestibular tissues.
- b. The muscles and frenum will tend to dislodge the RPD during function.
- c. May interfere with the complete seating of the RPD.
- d. All of the above.
- e. None of the above.

50. Pressure indicating paste are used

- a. To evaluate the centric relation
- b. To detect the high spot
- c. To evaluate balance occlusion.
- d. To evaluate the fit of individual denture base.
- e. All of the above.

51. Preprosthetic procedures for lower arch are

- a. Intraseptal Valvuloplasty
- b. Mylohyoid Ridge Reduction
- c. Genial Tuber Reduction
- d. All of the above
- e. None of the above

52. Epulis Fissuratum

- a. Its etiology is associated with chronic trauma to the involved areas from ill-fitting prosthesis.
- b. This lesion in the early stages, surgical therapies may be effective.
- c. This lesion in the later stages, nonsurgical therapies may be effective.
- d. A & B
- e. A & C.

53. ill-fitting prosthesis will cause

- a. Inflammatory Papillary Hyperplasia of the Palate.
- b. Inflammatory fibrous hyperplasia.
- c. Epulis Fissuratum.
- d. All of the above.
- e. None of the above.

54. Surgical guide used with

- a. Bone recontouring
- b. teeth recontouring
- c. occlusal adjustment
- d. Impression recording
- e. None of above

55. Treatment of palatal exostosis

- a. Relieving
- b. Surgical removal
- c. Fingernail massage
- d. Tooth brush massage
- e. All of above.

56. Type of patient do not appreciate dentist effort and have no desire to wear dentures

- a. Exacting patient
- b. Indifferent patient
- c. Hysterical patient
- d. Philosophical patient
- e. None of above.

57. Problems with advancing age can be anticipated with

- a. Coordination
- b. Bone resorption
- c. Tissue sensitivity
- d. Healing
- e. All of the above

58. Diagnosis defined as

- a. The determination of the nature, location and causes of disease.
- b. The process of deciding the nature of a diseased condition by examination.
- c. The process is done after the treatment plan.
- d. A & B
- e. B & C.

59. Class I for muscle tone is

- a. approximately normal function and tone and tactile sense
- b. subnormal function and tone.
- c. normal tissue tone and function.
- d. subnormal function and normal tone.
- e. None of the above.

60. Class II for Facial profile is

- a. straight profile
- b. square profile
- c. Prognathic profile
- d. Retrognathic profile
- e. None of the above

61. Pathologic mucosa is

- a. Class I of mucosa condition.
- b. Class II of mucosa condition.
- c. Class III of mucosa condition.
- d. Class IV of mucosa condition.
- e. Class V of mucosa condition.

62. Ovoid arch form

- a. offers a less denture resistance to rotation.
- b. offers a more denture resistance to rotation.
- c. offers no denture resistance to rotation.
- d. Not effects denture resistance to retention.
- e. None of the above.

63. Retention for mucostatic impression technique for complete denture:

- a. Better than mucocompressive.
- b. Same as selective pressure technique.
- c. Poor peripheral seal.
- d. (b) and(c).
- e. None of the above.

64. Primary impression for complete denture is:

- a. Usually over extended
- b. Poor recording of stress bearing areas.
- c. Usually with zinc oxide eugenol.
- d. All of the above.
- e. None of the above.

65. Which of below material not use in making final impression?

- a. Rubber base
- b. Impression compound
- c. Alginate
- d. Zinc oxide eugenol
- e. Impression plaster

66. (Mucostatic) technique

- a. The impression is made with an oversized tray.
- b. Impression is subjected to pressure during taking.
- c. Tray constructed with less relief in the primary denture stress bearing area and greater relief in the nonbearing areas.
- d. All of the above.
- e. None of the above.

67. Bennet's movement of mandible is related to:

- a. Condylar rotation.
- b. Lateral bodily movement of the mandible.
- c. Protrusive movement of mandible.
- d. Edge to edge occlusion.
- e. Cusp- fossa relation of teeth.

68. Rotation of condyles occur in _____ of TMJ cavity.

- a. Upper compartment.
- b. Lower compartment.
- c. Meniscus.
- d. Medial wall of glenoid fossa.
- e. None of the above.

69. Hinge axis facebow record:

- a. Relationship of teeth to the axis of rotation of the jaw.
- b. Relationship of maxilla to mandible.
- c. Relationship of mandible to cranium.
- d. All of the above.
- e. None of the above.

70. The muscle that acts as a steering mechanism for the mandible during movement is:

- a. Masseter.
- b. Medial pterygoid.
- c. Lateral pterygoid.
- d. Temporalis.
- e. Genioglossus.

71. The distance of the incisive papilla from the incisal edge of the mandibular incisors in the natural dentition is about

- a. 8 mm.
- b. 10 mm.
- c. 6 mm.
- d. 4 mm.
- e. 2 mm.

72. Which of below not consider physiologic method measure for vertical dimension?

- a. Articulated cast
- b. Phonetics
- c. Aesthetic
- d. Swallowing threshold
- e. Wax occlusal rims

73. Interocclusal rest distance is

- a. A physiologic rest position
- b. Rest vertical dimension
- c. freeway space
- d. Vertical dimension
- e. None of the above

74. Both increased & decreased vertical relations will cause

- a. Loss of biting power.
- b. muscular fatigue& pain in T.M.J region
- c. Increased rate of residual ridge resorption
- d. A&B
- e. B&C

75. One method for recording rest vertical dimension used willis guide is

- a. Facial measurements after swallowing and relaxing.
- b. Tactile sense.
- c. Measurement of anatomic landmarks.
- d. Speech or Phonetic.
- e. Electro-myographic method.

76. The relation between the mandible and the maxillae in the anteroposterior direction and medio lateral direction:

- a. Horizontal jaw relations.
- b. vertical jaw relations
- c. Orientation relations
- d. only centric relation.
- e. Protrusive jaw relation.

77. For determining the accurate rest position of vertical dimension.

- a. Tactile sense the best method,
- b. phonetic method the accurate one.
- c. measurements method more reliable.
- d. pre-extraction records
- e. no one method can be acceptable as being valid for all patients, it is advisable to use several methods and compare the results.

78. Centric Interocclusal Record mean:

- a. to record the spatial relationship of the maxillary arch to an anatomic reference point
- b. Anteriorly it should be Parallel to the interpupillary line of the eye.
- c. to record the relationship between the maxillary and mandibular arches when the condyles are in their most anterosuperior position in the glenoid fossae.
- d. all of the mentioned above true.
- e. none of the mentioned above.

79. In Trial stage of the complete denture, Causes of instability

- a. Warpage of the denture base.
- b. Posterior teeth set buccal to the underlying alveolar ridge.
- c. Hard unrelieved area in the midline e.g. torus palatinus.
- d. B&C.
- e. A&B&C.

80. In the mouth the trial dentures should be examined in respect of: -

- a. Impression technique and materials used.
- b. Occlusion including the vertical dimension of occlusion.
- c. Types and locations of clasps.
- d. all mentioned above
- e. None of the above.

81. In Trial stage of the complete denture, during evaluation of the phonetics, the labiodental sounds F&V are

- a. Between the upper incisors and the posterior one third of the lower lip.
- b. Affected by the anteroposterior position of lower anterior teeth and their length.
- c. If upper anterior short, f sound will be more like an v.
- d. If upper anterior long, v sound will be more like f.
- e. All of the above.

82. During try in appointment, v sound will be more like an f sound

- a. If upper anterior teeth short.
- b. If upper anterior teeth long.
- c. If lower anterior teeth short.
- d. If lower anterior teeth long.
- e. None of the above.

83. Trial denture assessment in the mouth, the denture should be assessed individually for

- a. Physical retention.
- b. Vertical dimension.
- c. CR position.
- d. All of the above.
- e. None of the above.

84. In Trial of complete denture, the mounted cast is checked for:

- a. The mounting rings are firmly screwed in their position.
- b. Moving of the articulator smoothly from centric to eccentric position without cuspal interlocking.
- c. The trial denture bases lie properly on their casts and the teeth meet evenly in centric relation.
- d. All of the above.
- e. None of the above.

85. The most preferred method for correction of occlusal disharmony is:

- a. Extra-oral selective grinding.
- b. Intra-oral selective grinding.
- c. Articulating paper method.
- d. All of the above.
- e. None of the above.

86. BULL rule for occlusal correction means relief of the inner inclines of:

- a. Buccal cusp of maxillary teeth on working side.
- b. Buccal cusp of maxillary teeth on balancing side.
- c. Buccal cusp of upper teeth on centric relation.
- d. Lingual cusp of lower teeth on balancing side.
- e. All of the above.

87. If denture base overextension is not corrected may cause

- a. Denture hypersocia
- b. Denture hyperemia
- c. Denture hyperplasia
- d. Denture hypertension
- e. Denture hyperbase

88. To identify areas of denture overextension, we can used

- a. Modelling wax
- b. Inlay wax
- c. Disclosing wax
- d. Detecting wax
- e. Sticky wax

89. Which statement is incorrect?

- a. Extra-oral selective grinding makes possible more accurate markings with the articulating paper or tape
- b. Intra oral selective grinding reduces patient participation
- c. Extra oral selective grinding provides a stable working foundation.
- d. All of the above.
- e. None of the above.

90. Thick palatal acrylic in complete denture leads to

- a. Chewing problem.
- b. Pain.
- c. looseness
- d. Halitosis
- e. Other.

91. Adaptation to mastication using new set of complete dentures needs

- a. 2-4 days.
- b. 2-4 weeks.
- c. 6-8 days.
- d. 6-8 weeks.
- e. 2-3 month.

92. Generally, the patient with complete denture may complain many problems, which can be

- a. Looseness or instability
- b. Halitosis
- c. Saliva under dentures
- d. Loss of taste.
- e. All of the above.

93. Overextended denture is correct by

- a. Relief
- b. PIP
- c. Mouth rinse
- d. All of the above
- e. None of the above

94. If denture looseness happens, we have to check

- a. Peripheral extension
- b. Posterior palatal seal
- c. Adaptation of denture base
- d. Occlusion
- e. All of the above.

95. If the denture drops occasionally this may be due to

- a. Poor retention
- b. Poor stability
- c. Poor support
- d. Low frenal attachment
- e. None of the above.

96. Improper occlusion causing denture to loosen and allowing saliva under denture lead to:

- a. Burning sensation
- b. Redness beneath the denture
- c. Deafness
- d. Gagging
- e. Pain in the TMJ.

97. For a removable partial denture an intraoral scanner:

- a. Easily scan distally extended flat and broad edentulous area
- b. Can take functional impression
- c. Scan a master cast made from conventional functional impression
- d. All of the above
- e. Both a and b are correct

98. Relining for complete denture involves:

- a. Replacing the whole denture base.
- b. Adding to the flanges only.
- c. Adding to lip support.
- d. Resurfacing the denture.
- e. Replacing the artificial teeth.

99. The best impression technique for relining procedure is:

- a. Closed mouth impression technique.
- b. Open mouth impression technique.
- c. Mucostatic impression technique.
- d. Altered cast technique.
- e. Mucocompression technique.

100. Errors in complete denture occlusion can result from a number of factors include:

- a. Change in the state of the temporomandibular joints.
- b. Inaccurate maxillomandibular relation records by the dentist.
- c. Errors in the transfer of maxillomandibular relation records.
- d. Ill-fitting temporary record bases
- e. All of the above

101. The articulating paper is not preferred over the wax sheet for the following reasons:

- a. The presence of saliva will complicate the use of articulating paper intraorally.
- b. It is difficult to place the articulating paper on both sides of the arch at the same time.
- c. The articulating paper may color even the teeth that are not in occlusion.
- d. Mucosal displacement and tipping of the dentures can bring non-occluding teeth into contact with the articulating paper.
- e. All of the above

102. One of the following fractures or mishaps cannot be repaired in Cr/Co RPD framework.

- a. Fractured clasp.
- b. Fractured major connector.
- c. Fractured rest.
- d. Fractured denture tooth (teeth).
- e. Fractured minor connector.

103. The most commonly denture base material used for complete dentures is:

- a. Polyamide.
- b. PEEK.
- c. Thermoplastic acetyl.
- d. Polymethyl methacrylate.
- e. None of the above.

104. Deciding to repair or remake an existing RPD affected by

- a. The frequency of appointments, which represents production time.
- b. The patient's medical status.
- c. The degree of difficulty of the impression - making procedures.
- d. The associated dental laboratory fees.
- e. All of the above.

105. Disadvantages of Virginia Removable Partial Denture are:

- a. Hygiene problems
- b. Caries potential
- c. Poor retention
- d. A and b
- e. None of the above

106. The most advantage of digital process for fabricating partial denture

- a. More accurate surveying
- b. Better control of undercut
- c. Best position of retaining clasp arm
- d. All of the above
- e. None of the above.

107. In severe diabetes, what is secreted in the mouth that can lead to a poor fit of the denture?

- a. Vitamin B
- b. Acetone
- c. Calcium
- d. Vitamin C
- e. Ketones

108.is a type of clasp that engages the undercut in the embrasure between two teeth.

- a. Back-action clasp
- b. Equipoise clasp
- c. Circumferential clasp / C-clasp
- d. Ball-clasp
- e. Hidden clasp

109. What is the most suitable material for making repair of a fractured midline of upper denture

- a. Irreversible hydrocolloids
- b. Reversible hydrocolloid
- c. hot cured acrylic resin
- d. cold cured acrylic resin
- e. flexible nylon

110. Nylon denture base provides excellent esthetics.

- a. because unbreakable
- b. not cause allergic reaction
- c. has metal clasps
- d. has tissue-colored clasps that blend with natural teeth
- e. none of the mentioned above